Class 7 Science Chapter 3 Question -- Answer

Very short answers

1)What type of wool is called the king of fine wools?

Ans-Shahtoosh

2)What is the process of straightening of dyed cotton fibres called?

Ans-Dyeing

3)Name the consecutive agent of sorter’s disease?

Ans-Anthrax bacteria

4)What does a silk moth eat?

Ans-Mulberry leaves

5)What type of smell does silk produce on burning?

Ans-Burning of hair

Short answers

1)What is sericulture?

Ans-The rearing of silkworm for the production of silk is called sericulture.

2)Name four wool –yieding animals?

Ans-Sheep, Yak, Angora goat, Bactrian camel.

3)Whatare the three grades of silk?

Ans-The three grades of silk on the basis of colour,shape and size are tassar,muga and kosa silk.

4)What is shearingof sheep?

Ans-The process of removing the fur or fleece of the sheep along with the thick layer of skin is called shearing.It is done without harming the sheep using manual razor or clipper.It is usually done every year in spring or in summer as the fleece is not required as an insulator during these months.

Long answers

1)How does wool fibre keep the sheep’s body warm?

Ans-Wool is an animal fibre obtained from the fleece of animals like sheep ,yaketc.The fleece traps air in the spaces between them preventing the body heat from escaping ,thus keeping the animal warm.

2)Why do we wear woolen clothes in winter?

Ans-1)Wool is an animal fibre obtained from the fleece of animals like sheep ,yak etc.

2)Wool is a better insulator than the synthetic fibres like nylon ,polyester and other natural fibers like cotton ,silk etc.

3)The fleece obtained fromthe animals traps air in the spaces between them preventing the body heat from escaping.

4)Thus the fabric made from wool keeps us warm during winter.

3)Explain briefly the steps involved in the production of wool?

Ans-1)Shearing-The process of removing the fur or fleece of the sheep along with the thick layer of skin is called shearing.It is done without harming the sheep using manual razor or clipper.It is usually done every year in spring or in summer as the fleece is not required as an insulator during these months.

2)Scouring-The process of washing the sheared skin with hair to remove dirt ,dust and grease ,using machines or in tanks is called scouring.

3)Grading and Sorting-Sorting is done after scouring .Hairy skin is sent to a factory for separating hair.The process of sorting the wool according to its texture ,length and colour is called grading.

4)Dyeing-The fleece of sheep is usually white,brown or grey in colour.To get the desired colour, it is dyed in different colours.The dyed fibres are sent for carding where these dyed fibres are straightened bypassing them through metal teeth.

5)Drying-The wool is dried and sent for spinning into yarn.It is thenweighed and packed into bales.Longer fibers are made into wool for sweaters and the shorter fibres are spun and woven into woolen clothes.

4) Explain the life cycle of a silkworm .Support your answer with a diagram?

Ans-1)Egg-The female silk moth which is shorter and stouter than the male lays 300to400 eggs at a time on leaves.

2)Larva-After some days,these eggs hatch and the black larvae or silkworms emerge.

3)Larval stage-The larval stage lasts for about 27to 28 days .During this stage the larvae shed their skin four times.This process is called moulting.

4)Development of glands-The silkworm feed on mulberry leaves and develop glands that produce silk.

5)Pupa-The silk worms secrete fine filaments from their glands that depositsin layer forming cocoon.Inside the cocoonthe silkworm transforms itself into chrysalis.

6)Silkmoth-The silk worm continue to develop inside the cocoon and changes into an adult.The female silkmoth lays eggs and the life cycle continues.

Draw the diagram from the book.

5)List three health hazards associated with the wool and silk industries?

Ans-1)The workers who sort wool often suffer from a fatal disease called anthrax or sorter’s disease which is caused by an infection of Anthrax bacteria.

2)Workers in the silk industry have to dip their bare hands into hot water to judge by touch whether the fines threads of silk have loosened enough to be wound.This causes wounds or injuries on their hands that cause infection.

3)Workerswho are exposed to continuousvapour from the boiling cocoons and diesel fumes machines suffer from respiratory diseases like asthma and bronchitis.

Distinguish between

1)

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| Natural fibre | Synthetic fibre |
| 1)Thesefibres are obtained from plants and animals. | These fibres are made in factories by using chemicals. |
| 2)On burning they turn into ash. | On burning they melt and give out chemical smell. |
| 3)It is environment friendly. | Some fabrics are harmful for the environment. |
| 4)They are less durable than synthetic fibre. | They are more durable than natural fibre. |
| 5)They are comfortable to wear. | They are not so comfortable to wear. |
| Example-silk,wool. | Example-nylon ,polyester. |

2)

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| Wool | Silk |
| 1)Wool is an animal fibre which is obtained from the fleece of animal like sheep ,yak etc. | It is an animal fibre which is obtained from the thread like filaments spun by silk worm. |
| 2)These fleece of sheep is usually white, brown or grey in colour. | It is soft and lustrous. |
| 3)Wool keeps us warm in winter. | Silk keeps us warm in winter and cool in summer. |
| 4)Example-Angora wool,shahtoosh. | Example-mugasilk,kosa silk. |